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TRUCKS FOR USSR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS; DUMP TRUCK RESEARCH; BUS, BICYCLE PRODUCTION

ZIS PLANT SETS 1953 GOALS -- Moscow, Pravda, 11 Feb 53

The fittings shop of the Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Stalin is making radiators for the 25-ton MAZ-525 dump trucks produced by the Minsk Automobile Plant. The shop usually completes its monthly program 5 to 6 days ahead of schedule.

A special steel fittings department in tool shop No 3 is turning out huge valves for use in connecting and disconnecting pipelines.

The first quarter 1953 plan for shipping ZIS-150 and ZIS-151 trucks to the Main Turkmen Canal and the Kuybyshevskaya GES projects was completed in January.

The plant recently shipped the first quarter quota of trucks for Stalingradgidrostroy from Kozhukhovo Station on the Moscow Inner Belt Line.

Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 12 Feb 53

Workers of the Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Stalin have assumed the following obligations for 1953:

To complete the plan for commodity production ahead of schedule and to build above the plan hundreds of trucks, dozens of busses, and other products for a total of about 20 million rubles worth of above-plan output.

To raise labor productivity 9 percent above the 1952 level.

To reduce the weight of vehicles and to reduce the consumption of rolled metal stock by the end of 1953 as follows: for the ZIS-150, 22 kilograms; and for the ZIS-151, 20 kilograms.

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To save 6 million rubles above the plan by reducing the production cost of all commodity output.

To reduce the consumption of all types of fuels and to save above the 1953 norm 4 million kilowatt-hours of electric power and 3,000 tons of ideal fuel.

Workers on main conveyer No 2 turn out several above-plan trucks daily.

SHIP DUMP TRUCKS EARLY -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 5 Feb 53

The Yaroslavl' Automobile Plant has just shipped ahead of schedule a consignment of dump trucks to Stalingradgidrostroy. This consignment represents all the dump trucks scheduled for shipment to the project in the first quarter 1953.

Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 6 Mar 53

The Yaroslavl' Automobile Plant has fulfilled its first quarter 1953 orders ahead of schedule and has already shipped a consignment of dump trucks and 12-ton trucks, scheduled for second quarter shipment, to the Kuybyshevskaya GES project.

IMPROVE DUMP TRUCK DESIGN -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 5 Mar 53

In the automobile laboratory, Institute of Machine Studies, Academy of Sciences USSR, a group of scientific workers headed by Academician Ye.A. Chudakov are improving the designs of dump trucks for use at the construction projects.

On a field trip to the Volga-Don Canal and the Main Turkmen Canal project, a group of these scientists discovered ways to improve the designs of the MAZ-205 and ZIS-585 dump trucks, and found the reasons for damage to parts of the power transmission mechanisms in work on hard and loose soils. Their studies also opened up possibilities of improving the tractive qualities of dump trucks.

To speed unloading operations, the scientists proposed that the tipping angle of the trucks be increased to 60-70 degrees, and also proposed dump trucks with bodies that dump to the sides.

The scientists are now drawing up the basic dimensions of dump truck designs that would have the best operating characteristics for work at the construction projects. A number of enterprises are already modernizing dump trucks along the lines suggested by the laboratory.

ADAPT DUMP TRUCKS FOR DESERT SANDS -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 3 Mar 53

Designers of the Kutaisi Automobile Plant, under the direction of A. Kriger, who recently visited the site of the Main Turkmen Canal, are adapting the design of dump trucks to conditions in the Kara-Kum desert.

In the body shop, the welding, assembly, and painting of dump truck cabs have been organized on conveyer basis. Hydraulic machines are now used to rivet frames.

SHIPS TRUCKS EARLY -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 5 Mar 53

The Minsk Automobile Plant has fulfilled the first quarter 1953 plan for supplying trucks to the Stalingradskaya GES project ahead of schedule. The plant also fullfilled first quarter plans for the Kuybyshevskaya GES and Main Turkmen Canal projects ahead of schedule.

TEST HUGE TRACTOR TRUCK -- Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 7 Jan 53

The MAZ-E525-D tractor truck, made by the Minsk Automobile Plant, is being tested at the Stalingrad GES project. The truck is used as prime mover for the D-189 15-cubic-meter semisuspension scraper. The tractor truck has a 300-horsepower engine and is equipped with three winches that are used to control the scraper.

BUILD GAS-GENERATOR TRUCK -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 4 Mar 53

Urals machine builders /Ural Automobile Plant imeni Stalin/ are building the new Ural ZIS-352 truck with the improved NAMI-G78A gas-generator unit which permits operation on wood with a high moisture content. Tests are being made on another gas-generator unit for operation on coal.

BUILD TROLLEY BUSSES -- Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 1 Mar 53

The Engel's Trolleybus Plant imeni Uritskiy is located near the Volga River. Trolley busses made by the plant are used in many cities of the USSR.

EXCEEDS PLAN -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 12 Feb 53

The Khar'kov Bicycle Plant exceeded its 1952 plan for gross and commodity production.

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1953 AGRICULTURAL MACHINE BUILDING GOALS; DEFECTIVE OUTPUT BY SOVIET PLANTS

TASKS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINE BUILDING IN 1953 -- Moscow, Sel'khozmashina, Jan 53

Although there was an increase in the total output of agricultural machines and spare parts, the 1952 production plan for the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building as a whole was not fulfilled for a number of machines, including seeders, tractor cultivators, trailer combines, various machines for mechanizing animal husbandry, and other machines.

Owing to nonfulfillment of the production plan and shortcomings in the organization and setting of norms, the 1952 plan for labor and production costs was not fulfilled satisfactorily, even at such basic plants as the Rostsel'mash Plant and the /Stalingj Plant imeni Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya.

A number of plants exceeded the planned production cost of machines as follows: the Plant imeni Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya, for P-5-35M tractor plows; the Kirovograd Krasnaya Zvezda Plant, for seeders; the Rostsel'mash Plant, for trailer combines; and the Taganrog Plant, for self-propelled combines.

Nonfulfillment by individual enterprises had a marked effect on the results reported by the ministry as a whole in 1952, despite the fact that a number of enterprises successfully fulfilled their plans for agricultural machine building.

A number of plants have failed to carry out measures included in the 1952 technical plan, including the following: the Altaysel'mash Plant, the Plant imeni Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya, and the Rostsel'mash Plant failed to institute shot blast cleaning /of castingsj; the Rostov-on-Don Krasnyy Aksay, Belinksel'mash, and Gomsel'mash plants failed to organize the output of agricultural machine parts from high-strength iron; and enterprises of a number of main administrations failed to fulfill the plan for adopting high-speed cutting. Work in the mechanization of loading and unloading operations in rail transport has not been carried out satisfactorily by enterprises.

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Many plants of the ministry did not exercise sufficient control over the observance of technological discipline in production in 1952. The Tashsel'mash, Gomsel'mash, Bezhetsksel'mash, Belinsksel'mash, and Voronezhsel'mash plants, and the Plant imeni Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya permitted a considerable number of violations of established technological processes.

The ministry improved the quality of finished machines in 1952 in comparison with 1951, and, as a result, the number of complaints was reduced by 41.7 percent and the number of machines returned by inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture was reduced by 15.5 percent.

However, the divisions of technical control of a number of plants are still violating the terms of acceptance /of machines by the Ministry of Agriculture/, and, as a result, these plants were forbidden to ship machines until they had corrected faults in them. Among these plants were: Belinsksel'mash, for grain drills; Gomsel'mash, for straw and ensilage cutters; Tashsel'mash, for cotton picking machines; Altaysel'mash, for tractor plows; Krasnyy Aksay, for cultivators; and Pervomaysk, for tractor rakes.

Machines are still being returned, for the correction of faults, to the Kurgansel'mash, Sibsel'mash, Pervomaysk, Stalinsk, Belinsksel'mash, and Bezhetsksel'mash plants, and the Plant imeni Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya.

In 1953, agricultural machine building plants will have to turn out machines conforming to new, more stringent technical requirements. To carry out this mission successfully, divisions of technical control of plants will have to tighten technical control, especially with respect to the observance of state standards, departmental norms, and technical specifications. Workers of plant special design bureaus and design bureaus should work out and draw up technical documentation more precisely and raise standards of quality for parts.

Rejects in production must be sharply reduced in 1953. The percentage of rejects in gray casting is still intolerably high at the Belinsksel'mash, Kazakhsel'mash, Syzran;, and other plants.

An equally important goal for 1953 is the reduction of materials consumption in the output of agricultural machines. In 1952, a number of plants, including the Krasnoyarsk, Tashsel'mash, Bezhetsksel'mash, and others, permitted consumption of rolled metal stock in excess of the established norms. In the ministry as a whole in 1952, there was considerable overconsumption of lumber products, and, at the same time, the over-all quality of lumber stocks was reduced.

In 1953, agricultural machine plants are pledged to reduce considerably the consumption of rolled metal stock; to set up strict accounting of materials consumption; to demand absolute observance of standards, technical specifications, and delivery regulations from suppliers of raw materials; and to institute the strictest economy in the primary processing shops.

New agricultural machines are not being developed and put into production fast enough. Of 26 new types of agricultural machines scheduled for production in the 1952 plan for the national economy and in supplemental plans, only 24 have reached the production stage. A number of enterprises failed to meet the plan for the output of new machines, including the Rostsel'mash Plant, for corn harvesting combines; the Frunze Plant imeni Frunze, for well-digging machines; and the Tashsel'mash Plant, for UPKh-1.5 universal cotton cleaners.

In 1953, ministry plants face the task of organizing the series output of a number of new machines, most important of which are: a four-row potato

planter for square hill-drop planting and simultaneous fertilizing, the SKhP-2.1 pneumatic cotton picker for flat land cotton growing, the modernized SKhM-48M cotton picker for irrigated cotton growing, corn harvesting combines, machines for mechanizing work in animal husbandry, forage harvesters, crane and tractor hay stackers, a tractor-mounted plow and cultivator for the Belarus' tractor, a potato harvesting combine, an acorn planter, and machines for mechanizing tea growing.

The design of the following machines should be improved or completely revised: a square hill-drop planter for vernalized potatoes, a potato harvesting combine which removes all dirt from potatoes in all kinds of soil and feeds them into bags or a hopper, a set of machines for mechanizing forage preparation (large mowers for the DT-54 tractor, and roller elevator hay stackers); sweep rakes with automatic hydraulic and mechanical elevating mechanisms; ensilage unloaders and compressors; forage preparing aggregates for feed shops; a group of machines for mechanized picking of straw and chaff after combine harvesting of grains; a sunflower harvester; a grain combine for humid regions; a set of machines for cleaning, winnowing, drying, and conveying grain to threshing floors; machines for improving pastures and for tilling virgin soil; a number of machines for truck farming; and manure loaders and spreaders.

In 1953, scientific research work in designing a set of machines operated by electricity should be expanded. A concentrated effort should be made to shorten the time required to develop and organize the production of new machines.

GOMSEL'MASH PLANT RAISES PRODUCTIVITY -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 13 Feb 53

If the 1946 figure is taken as 100 percent, the Gomsel'mash (Gomel' Agricultural Machine Building) Plant raised total labor productivity to 363 percent in 1950 and to 452 percent in the first three quarters of 1952.

In 1951, the Gomsel'mash Plant turned out millions of rubles worth of additional production by raising labor productivity.

Two casting conveyers and two assembly conveyers have been built and put into operation. Collection and conveyance of molding sand to the molding machines has been mechanized. A conveyer for separating scrap and a conveyer for drying sand have been built, and three constant-flow lines have been set up in the machine shop.

Three bridge cranes have been erected to mechanize loading and unloading operations, and a pneumatic conveyer has been set up to carry chips from the woodworking shop to the boiler room.

Approximately 1,500 dies and attachments and 700 units of special cutting tools and measuring instruments were prepared in the last 2 years to reduce labor consumption and increase productivity in making parts and machines.

Casting processes have been mechanized, and up to 90 percent of the plant's castings are made by machine molding.

In the painting of machines and units, wider application is being made of spray painting to replace other methods. Two-coat painting is being eliminated by preheating parts prior to painting. There are now several units using preheating. These units paint 75 percent of all machines produced by the plant.

In the first three quarters of 1952, the plant saved 945,000 rubles by applying 142 innovators; proposals in production. Between 1950 and 1952,

metal consumption norms for a straw and ensilage cutter were reduced 50 kilograms; for a flax-tow-preparing machine, 415 kilograms; and for a flax-scutching machine, 107 kilograms. In the first three quarters of 1952, the plant reduced labor consumption of its products 21 percent, as compared to the fourth quarter 1951. In the same period, production costs were reduced 24.6 percent, and labor productivity was 109.8 percent of the plan. -- A. Bykov, director, Gomsel'mash Plant

DEFECTIVE AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY -- Moscow, Za Ekonomiyu Materialov, Nov 52

In 1951, inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture sent 11.2 percent of the machines delivered by the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building back to the producing plants to have defects corrected. Some of these machines had passed final inspection by the divisions of technical control of the producing plants. The machines were returned for careless assembly of units and of the machines as a whole, unsatisfactory finishing, incomplete accessories, insufficient hardness of heat-treated parts, poor surface finish of machined parts, and faulty welds.

AUTOMATIC TRANSFER LINE FOR COMBINE PARTS -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 11 Jan 53

An automatic transfer machine line for machining combine engine cylinder heads has been put into operation at the Khar'kov Serp i Molot Plant. The line carries out 15 complex, multiple-tool operations and replaces 28 skilled operators. The line, which turns out a finished part every 2½ minutes, is operated by two men.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY PLANT HONORED -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 24 Feb 53

The Tbilisi Agricultural Machinery Plant (director, V. Chavchanidze) has been awarded the Transferable Red Banner of the Council of Ministers Georgian SSR for the fourth quarter 1952.

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